SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Hunte-Faut, 17. M. Concert, 57. M. Hijou Opern Hunne Oppires and Engales. 2 and 57. M. Conden. The Begger Fin lent. 2 and 57. M. Daily's 1 Science—Seren Iwesty Eight. 2 and 57. M. Dely's Thentre-Seren Twesty-Eight 2 and 8 P. M.
Grand D. ern Mouse.—Tourists 2 and 8 P. M.
Globe Plime Museu. m.—728. Howevy
Haverly's Connedy Thentre—La John Parlaments: 2 and 8.
Maddoon Negaries Theatre—The Right 2 and 100 P. M.
New Park Thentre—Passion's Slave 2 and 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—The Pavenette of Paris 2 and 8 P. M.
Paugher 3 Thentre—The Two Orphane. 2 and 8 P. M.
Sane Thentre—Macheth, 2 P. M. Intomer, 8 P. M.

Theatre Camique-Cardella's Aspirations. S.f. H. Thelin Theatre-Afrikareise, 2 and t P. M. Tony Pastor's Theatre-Variety, AP, M

Tany Pastor's Theater-Variety FP, N.
Usian Nigamer Theater-Story Beaten 2 and FP, N.
Wallack's Theater-Old Boate and Young Beate 120 and s
Rd Av. Theater-Three of a Kind 2 and s P. N.
Sigh Av. Theater-Thy Glass of Pastion. Tand SP. N.
52th Nt. Theater-Thy Glass of Pastion. Tand SP. N.

line 0.73
Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0.50
Banking and Pinancial (after money article) 0.75
Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line 1.50
Banding Notices, with "Adv.," let or 2d page, per line 2.50

In Sunday edition same rates as above.
Wasney, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

Marriages and Deaths. Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at Tue Sex office until manight. They should however, be brought in as early as possible.

Mr. McDonald Gives a Party. In the absence of political news nearer home, it is proper to report the fact that a select party of Democratic editors met in Indianapolis on Thursday to be instructed

as to the issues of the day by the Hon. JOSEPH E. McDONALD. There were fifty or sixty editors in all, and they came from various parts of Indiana in order to listen to Mr. McDonald's oration was full of truths. He told the Indiana editors that of all the ancient nations the Phoenicians undoubtedly

occupied the first place as a commercial people. He reminded them that the discovery of America by COLUMBUS gave an impetus to commerce "unknown to the world before the happening of that event." The bold and liberty-loving Dutchmen, he boldly asserted, established the colony upon Manhattan Island which afterward became the city of New York. The continent of Europe, as he pointed out to the editors, is least in territorial extent of any of the great divisions of the earth. He urged his hearers to remember that the great law of supply and demand regulates the price of labor, as it does of everything that is to be bought and sold. He went on to afilrm that "it is becoming generally known that we are fast losing our maritime charactor, and that the carrying trade for our merchandise on the high seas is passing under the flags of other nations." Yet, as he showed by the actual statistics, of the ninety-two counties in Indiana, only four are without railroad facilities, and three of these four lie on the Ohio River. The conclusion reached by Mr. McDonald from these and other premises is that "everything that tends to increase our trade with foreign nations should receive our earnest attention." "True Democracy," he said, "consists in the adop tion of such measures and policies which being right in themselves, as will result in the greatest good of the greatest number."

These are not all the propositions demonstrated by Mr. McDonald for the benefit of his auditors, but they serve to show what a profitable occasion it must have been for the editors. No wonder a resolution was introduced declaring that the Hon, Joseph E. McDonald was the choice of the Democracy of Indiana for President. The surprising thing is that the resolution was immediately withdrawn as "premature and unnecessary. Why was that thus? Was it because all mortal glory is subject to uncertainty and change? Was it because he talked on the greatest of all human questions like one who is both a Freetrader and a Protectionist according to circumstances? Alas, we know not!

McDonato gave a periv Where is that party now? Where is the lovely golden cloud That hung round the mountain's brow? Where is the himm-istrahiende Stern. The star of the spirit's light ? All gone away with the Lagerbier.

Nothing In It.

That is a funny idea which seems to have got possession of some smart men in Washington, that because Mr. RANDALL is getting the appropriation bills forward with his wonted promptness he is trying to head off the discussion of the tariff!

Mr. RANDALL is simply doing his duty now as he has done it heretofore. He is charged with the care of the appropriation bills, and he is bound to have them ready in season. There is no more diligent or faithful public servant; and there is nothing in the notion that he wishes to prevent discussion of the tariff. Mr. RANDALL is not a fool

It is true that any attempt at a radical revision of the tariff, or at its establishment upon new principles, must be practically fruitless so long as a Republican Senate and a Republican President, all high protectionists, have a decisive voice in the matter. But that consideration has been weighed and rejected by the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives. In electing their Speaker they determined to start out in the direction of free trade, and in appointing the Committee of Ways and Means the Speaker took another step that way. A bill to that effect is to be expected from the committee, and it has got to be debated and acted upon by the House. In the debate, we dare say, Mr. RANDALL will declare his opinions, and we make no question that they will be patriotic, well weighed, and wise. But, as for his attempting to forestall or prevent

tooked for with interest, especially by those Democrats who have not been able to understand the advantages of precipitating a controversy which cannot have any practical result, and who would have preferred to turn their labors to some pressing use, such, for instance, as the reform of the Government. But it has been determined against them, and there will be no show of complaining on their part. All that they will insist upon is that there shall be a full, fair, and deliberate examination of the whole subject, and that the issue shall be presented fully, undisguisedly, unequivocally, and without any false pretences. If the Committee of Ways and Means bring in a free-trade bill, it shall not be disguised as protectionist; if they bring in a protectionist bill, it shall not masquerade as a free trader. The whole truth has got to be told on the subject, and there shall be no humbug and no flummery about it. And so when the National Democratic Convention comes to make up its platform, the subject of the tariff must not be left to the sleepy close of the proceedings, but it must take its proper place as a matter of the comfort in the Committee of Appropriations.

the sense and purpose of the majority, and no mistake. Then the people can vote upon it, and their intelligent, deliberate decision

Stop the Prodigality.

In the last Robeson Congress the Repub licans created fifteen hundred and fifty-seven new offices, a large portion of which were voted for the Pension Bureau upon the pre text that the additional force thus granted would bring up the arrears and expedite the current business.

Mr. CANNON, who had charge of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, claimed to have made a thorough investigation of every branch of the public service, to have introduced many reforms, and to have es tablished the offices on a satisfactory footing in all the departments.

In the face of this reconstruction made on an extravagant scale, the departments at the ensuing session demanded an increase of clerical force, and some of them got it indirectly, in disregard of the committals made when the bill was discussed and passed at the first session.

A reform House of Representatives was elected in 1882, and it is now organized to retrench expenditures, to abolish sinecures and to plug the bunghole of waste and jobbery. The heads of departments know by the record of six years' experience what a Democratic House did in three successive Congresses, and they ought to be prepared for a repetition of that work whenever it

may be required in the public service. Though warned by this record, the Administration has had the effrontery to send in estimates for an increase of officials, to pay whom would call for an additional expendi ture of half a million of dollars annually. We have compiled from the book of estimates the following demands under the different heads as they are formally given:

Accounter troper,	AR 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
One engineer	\$1,000
One clerk, class 2	1,400
Accountant	1,000
Klectrician	1,200
One clerk. Two assistant engineers at \$1,000 each	2/431
Operator for steam engine and elevator	1441
Coal passer	600
Second Comptroller.	
Pour additional clerks, claw 3, \$1,073	6,407
Two additional clerks, class 4, at \$1,800	3.000
Ten ad hitional clerks, class 3, at \$1,000.	10,000
Ten ad littornal clerks, class 2, at \$1,000 Ten ad littornal clerks, class 2, at \$1,400	14,000
Twenty-eight additional clarks, ciass 1, at \$1,	200, 38,650
Sixth Auditor.	
Pour clerks of class 4 at \$1 Mis)	12,800
Fight clerks of class 3 at \$1,680.	14 000
Licht clerks of class I at \$1,200	D.(KK)
Fix clerks at \$1,000 Eight founde asserters at \$200	6,000
Eight female asserters at East	7,200
Three messengers at \$840 One assistant messenger	720
One axilled incorer	1,000
Comptroller of the Currency.	
One additional clerk, class 3	1.000
One additional clerk, class 3 One additional clerk, class 2 Two additional clerks, class 1, at \$1,200	2,400
Life-saving Service.	
Additional clerk, class 2	1,400
War Department-Bureau of Military J	
One clerk, class 4	1,800
One clerk, cines 2	1,400
Signal Service. Five clocks, class 3, at \$1,679. Twenty clocks, class 2, at \$1,461.	
Five clerks, class 3, at \$1,000	8,000
Twenty clerks, class 2, at \$1,401. Twenty-five clerks, class 1, at \$1,2(8).	2H,(NX)
Surman General's Office.	
One skilled mechanic	1,200
One samed mechanic	ALME STORY
Chief of Ordnauce. Two clerks, class 3, at \$1,000.	3.20
Two clerks, class 2, at \$1,400	2,900
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Bu	ilding.
One skilled laborer	720
Two conductors of elevators at \$720	1,440
Public Buildings and Grounds.	
One night watchman	720
One watchman for greenhouses	(AV)
Nary Department - Bureau of Fards and	
Restoring clerk, class 2, to previous pay Restoring clerk, class 1, to previous pay	200
Restoring \$1.000 clerk to previous pay	120

Naval War Reco One clerk, class 1..... One clerk. Three copyrsts at \$800. Hydrographic Office. One electrician . Annal Observatory.
Three computers at \$1,230. Bureau of Ontnance. One clerk, class 1...... Bureau of Construction and Repair Three draughtsmen at \$1,400 Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. One file and blank clerk

Judge Advocate-General,
One clerk, class 2 Department of the Interior.

Second Assistant Secretary
Additional pay to seven chiefs of divisions at \$500
Assistant stemographer
Secretary to sign land patents
One clock, closs 4
Two clocks, closs 2, at \$1,500
Two additional messenger
Two additional messengers at \$540
Office of Assistant Attorney General.
Two law clocks at \$2,000 Department of the Interior. Two law clerks at \$2,000. 4.00X Office of Superintendent Assistant Superintendent. Clerk to Superintendent. Two Interess at 5:30. One skilled laterer

after lant cloak room Office of the Custodian One assistant custodian One assistant messenger. One laborer Board of Pension Appeals. Three members of Board, at \$2,000 One stemographer. Опо соруже Опо позвениег Assistant Commissioner
Assistant clerk
Seven Chicks of divisions, at \$2,000
Two examiners at \$2,000
One messenger Assistant Commissioner of an Assistant Commissioner. Unief of education division. Only of education division. Chief of civilization division. Two clarks, class 3, at \$1.90. Nine clarks, class 3, at \$1.90. Three clarks, class 3, at \$1.90. Memorrapher. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Four cierks, class 2, at \$1,439. Three cierks, class 2, at \$1,439. Assistant messenger One laborer Commissioner of Patents. One application clerk
One atenographer
Twenty withit a Naminer's clerks at \$1,780.
The akilled Interer Two clerks of class 4 at \$1,800.
Two clerks of class 4 at \$1,800.
Two clerks of class 3 at \$1,00.
One engineer and skilled laborer.
One copyist.
One copyist.
Three watchmen at \$750.

These audacious estimates will get cold

Geological Survey such discussion, the rumor is ridiculous. One general assistant. One general One copyist The result of this whole proceeding will be Post Office Department-First Assistant's Office. Second Assistant's Office. Chief of Mail Equipment. Office of Maney Order System Four elects of class 1 at \$1,200 One conductor of elector Three laborers at \$400 Office of the Superintendent One clerk, class I. Importment of Agriculture One assistant superintendent of Garden.
One assistant statistician
Two clerks of class 4 at \$1.200
Clue clerks of class 2 at \$1,400
Two clerks of class 2 at \$1,400 Parelyn Intercourse.

Additional pay, United States Minister to Corea.
Additional pay, United States Minister to Bolivia.
Secreture Legation at Paking
Interpreter at Paking
Peterlary Legation. Haly
Interpreter, Legation, Corea.
Additional pay, Consoi at Antwerp
Cark at Unite. Interpreter, Legaton, Orean Additional pay Consul at Atterp Carr at Motreal, additional Clark at Borteana, additional Clark at Borteana, additional Cark at Masga Cark at Masga Cark at Masga Carbonal Page each, additional Additional allowances for interpreters

Mr. HANDELL would properly rebuke this insult to Congress, for it is nothing else after the legislation in the last Congress, by cutting down the allowance for every office that has asked for an increase.

What is Going to Re the Result?

Another clergyman of the Episcopal Church has been propounding views regarding the Bible and its inspiration which are de eldedly unorthodox. It is probable, however, that they are not unlike those of many of his brethren of the ministry, who differ from him only in being more discreet about com-

mitting themselves on a subject so perilous. Indeed, the clergyman in question, the Rev Dr. Bush of Staten Island, says that his opinions touching inspiration and revelation which are substantially the same as those o the Rev. HEBER NEWTON, have been "endorsed and commended by some of the leading men in the Episcopal Church." There is nothing surprising in the statement, for Mr. Newron continues to be rector of a very prosperous parish, and it does not now seem probable that he will be subjected to ecclesi astical discipline because he applies to the Bible methods of criticism which ignore or directly antagonize the teachings of his Church as to divine revelation. Of course, he would not remain undisturbed if faith in the Bible was as strong, as entire, and as universal as it once was among Episcopalians. A quarter of a century ago he would have been promptly unfrocked.

The Rev. Dr. Bush, however, has not had so good fortune. He has not been called to account by his ecclesiastical superiors, but he has been obliged to resign his rectorship, while Mr. NEWTON, apparently, is more

popular than ever in Ali Souls' parish. It is true that Dr. Busn gave offence to the Staten Island church, or members of it in other ways, as by opposing a church raffle; but the efficient cause of his resignation was the difference of opinion his sermons on the Bible excited. Yet even he seems to have had the majority of his parishioners on his side. "It is not true," he writes, "that the rector had the con

demnation of one-half of the congregation. Is it not strange that the Episcopal Church permits the utterance in its pulpits of views regarding the Bible which undermine the very foundations of its theology? Take away faith in the Scriptures as the inspired all-sufficient, and unquestionable Word of Gop, and there remains nothing for that theology to rest upon. Reason has replaced faith, and criticism has supplanted devout belief in the written Word.

The Improvement of Rivers.

The Legislature has at different times authorized the expenditure of considerable sums of money to improve the rivers of northern New York. A stream is first declared by statute a public highway, and then an appropriation is obtained to improve it. These appropriations, if insufficient to produce the desired results, are then supple mented by private contributions, made by persons interested in these improvements These persons are the lumbermen, and the improvements are made to enable them to float their logs out of the small streams down to the mills below.

As early as 1801 an act was passed to improve rafting in the Hudson River; in 1803 Commissioners were authorized to raise \$15,000 by the aid of a lot tery for its further improvement be tween Troy and Waterford; and in the next few years large additional sums were expended for the same purpose In 1807 an expenditure of \$12,000 upon the upper Hudson was authorized. The money was used in clearing out a raft ing channel at different points upon the river which with its branches were declared free for navigation. The Schroon was declared a public highway previous to 1814, and about the same time portions of the St. Regis, Racket, and Oswegatchie rivers were also opened to rafting. In 1849 \$10,000 were appropriated to improve the upper Hudson. The lumbermen seem to have been unusually active and successful at Albany in the year 1853. Black River was in that year declared a public highway, and the sum of \$5,000 was obtained from the State for its improvement between its junction with Moose River and the Moose River tract; \$6,000 was also obtained from the State for clearing out the Au Sable above the forks to the town of North Elba, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was made to improve the Big Chazy between its mouth and the village of Champlain. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated in 1857 to im prove Grass River for floating timber and ogs from the south line of Jamestown to the south line of Madrid.

The custom of declaring these small forest streams highways, and then expending money to improve them, has continued ever since. The money derived from taxation thus expended has not been used to improve navigation, except the navigation of rafts of saw logs, or in any way to benefit the public at large. It has been expended in the interest of a small class in order to enable them to carry on their business with greater profit than would be possible without the assistance of the State. If the money from the Treasury was not forthcoming, or could not be obtained in sufficient amounts, the manufacturers were willing to make up the deficiency. In other words, the State has for years been facilitating the destruction of its forests by this bounty to a privileged class, already protected unnecessarily by the general Government Bad as this is, it is not the worst feature in the case. The rivers flowing from the wilderness have in reality been greatly injured, and not improved, by these expenditures of the public money. When the lumbermen found them their channels were choked with rocks, fallen trees, and other obstructions which helped to hold back any sudden or excessive flow of water, thus considerably diminishing the danger of floods and freshets, at the same time prolonging a regular flow of water late in the season. The improvement is simply clear-

ing out obstructions, causing the water to run off as rapidly as possible. That more disastrous freshets have not followed this system is due, no doubt, to the fact that great reservoirs have been established by the lumbermen about the heads of nearly all the improved streams These reservoirs are used for increasing temporarily, the volume of the streams and for storing logs. When a sufficient number are collected the dams holding back the water are opened; the water rushes out down the channel of the swollen stream, floating the logs to the larger streams below. A large amount of the melting snow which swells these mountain streams dangerously is collected in these reservoirs, and not delivered until late in the season, or after the

2.00

Such storage basins at the heads of mountain streams are thus useful and important factors in arresting torrents. They are not, however, without their special dan gers. They have been exceedingly danger ous among the Adirondack Mountains to human health and life. The flooding of dry land, necessary in the formation of such res first magnitude, and be made to express just | They ought not only to be thrown out, but ! ervoirs kills the trees and all other vegets | suid interest taken by Congress in his claims. | 6 East Fourteenth street.

danger from floods has passed.

tion, and deposits a coating of slimy mud over the surface. When the water is drawn off, dangerous miasmata rise from this mud and the rotting vegetable matter covering the ground. Low fevers are common and persistent in the neighborhood of this inundated region: diphtheria in its most deadly form, one of the results of thus flooding and thus exposing large areas of land, has set its terrible mark upon more than one community living about the borders of the wilderness. The operations of the laws of nature cannot be disturbed with impunity The punishment in this case has been swift and sure. Hundreds of homes are desolate because water has been unnaturally stored up in reservoirs to facilitate the destruction of forests, which should not be destroyed. Tens of thousands of acres have thus been flooded at different times to increase the driving capacity of the streams of northern New York

Whatever may be the fate of the Adirondack forests, it is very clear that no more of the people's money should be expended in improving the small streams of the State for the benefit of the manufacturers of lumber

Stand by Your Colors! We are sorry to notice among our friends, the Democratic advocates of free trade ideas a disposition to back down from the practical embodiment of their opinions. Here, for instance, is the Kansas City Times, one of the ablest and boldest, which now seems inclined to confine its programme to the petty formula of a " revenue reform platform."

This won't do. The only solution of the question which is worthy of a philosophical free trader is a tariff for revenue with protection excluded. If all protection be robbery, let there be none of it.

We trust that such advocates of the great principles of free trade as the Kansas City Times and the Courier-Journal will never turn their backs upon their own doctrines in this hour of triumph and of trial.

Mr. Lowell should have known, when he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for the Rectorable of St. Andrew's University, that this office was inconsistent with his duties as Minister. He seems to have made that discovery after his election, and now gives it as a reason for resigning a place that he never should have agreed to accept.

The Constitution declares that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument. office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." Technically considered, perhaps, Mr. Lowell may not have violated this command, but he has wounded its spirit in consenting to stand for the Rectorship of St. Androw's and in seeking an elec-

tion to a foreign distinction.

A Minister of the United States cannot afford to take any honors, direct or indirect, under the Government to which he may be accredited. which by possibility might impair the most perfect freedom of his action or cast suspicion upon his motives. Whenever he yields to that weakness, supposing it to be nothing worse his usefulness is materially impaired, if not

It has been the misfortune of Mr. Lowell to incur the censure of a body of our adopted citizens, who believe, from his official conduct, that he sympathizes with the British Government in the oppression of Ireland. They have given voice to that opinion in many forms, even to the extent of demanding his recall.

In view of this hostile feeling, if there was no reason of propriety against the step. Mr Lowette committed a great blunder when he entertained the suggestion of this Rectorship

The information that " EL MAHDI's brother-in-law" has arrived at a point within thirty miles of Khartoum, is rather indefinite Unless the Manuthas been greatly maligned It is like speaking of the late BRIGHAM YOUNG' mother-in-law to mention the Soudan prophet's brother-in-law. One enthusiastic story credited him with a hundred wives others may take off a few dozen from the estimate. At any rate, if all his brothers-in-law are near Khartoum, that city must be threat aned by a numerous force

At the dinner of the Boston Merchants' As sociation Mr. G. F. HOAR made a speech in which he lauded "the industry and integrity" of the New Englanders as the chief causes of the prosperity of New England. This was appropriate enough, of course; for the New England sonle seem to believe that industry and integrity are confined to them and their happy descendants who celebrate Forefathers' Day with so much fine oratory and pie every year. Mr. HOAR went on to talk about a national bankruptcy law. As industry and integrity have such parrow limits, the Boston men wan a bankruptey law to protect them against less favored parts of the country which were no settled from New England, and in which sloth and dishonesty prevail. The Boston merchants amply deserve their reputation for industry and integrity; but perhaps it seems a little like humbug to them when they hear such an Apostle of Humbug as HOAB talk about it.

The course of empire isn't the only thing that goes West. The custom of making calls on New Year's, which has nearly vanished from New York, has gone West, and it flourishes in Cincinnati with glory and variations never known on the Atlantic. The Commercial-Ga selle has columns of such ordinary notices as the following, for example:

"Miss Lou Mooks will receive with Mrs. Mile G. Donn at Alpine place, Walnut Hills." "Miss Ray Lavy of 85 Providence street will assist her friend Miss Carus Voori, at the latter's residence, 63 Clinton street. Gaslight." Chilion street. Gaslight."
"At the Handaway residence, 279 West Fourth street, a busy of young ladies will be found. Handsome cards have been issued. The Misses Anna Handaway Ediza Handaway Karis Handaway Missis Fasca Laura Ros Isson, Clara Rosinson, and Allie Pethan will welcome their friends."

But these are some of the new wrinkles:

"Miss Ewilt Liere, assisted by her friends, Miss Lillie Craud and Miss Maris Stanlars, will keep open house at the home of Mr. Ban Leens, Mount Lookout." "Mr. Scarr Schwader will keep open house at 182

"The following gonts will keep open house on New Year's Day at the residence of Mrs. Chamles Slatzs. GS Hopkins street, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.: William H. Fislding, Gronge H. Lawis, Grongh A. When, Charles Goods, Kurts Congat."

Goode, Morts Conar."

"The following-named gentlemen have made claborate arrangements to receive their friends at the residence of the Hou. Conras Evino. No. Residence for the Hou. Conras Evino. No. Residence in the Hou. Conras Evino. No. Residence in Lexanson. B. T. Watour, Jones McRonster, Cassifont, Jones Waffort, J. P. Consissionas, Javes E. Mesbountaile, B. F. Bensar, and J. E. P. Bensar, and J. E. P. Bensar, and J. E. P. Bensar, and and their power than the second dischelers would, of course, be delighted to receive calls from all their young lady friends." The difference between receiving and keepng open house is probably about the same as that between a square meal and a perfect gorge

Even imprisonment by brigands may have its compensations. The Italian Duke whose family have just ransomed him for \$30,000, after five weeks' captivity in a dark cell suffered great hardships, yet is said to have been cured of a nervous disease by being troubled with something really worth worrying about, while his obesity was also subjected to prolonged bread-and-water diet. Brigands thus have done for him what doctors could not still, the fees for this school of practitioners

among nervous fat men. Mr. DABNEY WALKER has a bill in Congres which proposes to pay him \$1,525 for ser-vices performed by him as scout and guide to the Army of the Potomac. These services must have teen fendered more than eightee years ago, so that the account has certainly seen running a very long time. Most scouts had no backwardness in collecting their wages on the spot; and perhaps this petitioner wishes that he had done the same, in view of the lan-

are probably rather too high and the treat

AMUNEMBERS.

The Brunhany Sectoty's Roboureal The rehearsal for the Symphony Society's third concert took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music. The following was the

Programme:

Rozari's Symphony in E flat, Weber's Cavalina from
"Der Freischatz," Bra. Georg Heinschel, Gade's Overture to "Osstan." Songs with piano. Widors "Lia c'
Morta," Mendelssohn's "Frahimyelled," op 47, No. 3;
Hensechel's "Sing Heigh-ho," Mrs. Georg Hensehel.
Robert Volkmann's Symphony in D minor.

The Mozart symphony is one that is very

popular. The most familiar of its movement is doubtless the minuetto, the grace and chara of which have induced so many adapters to transcribe it for the planoforte, notably Schu loff, whose arrangement is the most spirited and musicianly. The symphony by Volkmant gained an added interest from the recent deat of its talented composer. Mr. Frederic Acher's musical paper, the Keynole, is authority for the statement that Volkmann, who has been one of Germany's most noted composers of this generation, died of starvation. The statement is so extraordinary that we quote the paragraph in full:

In full:

He died recently at Ofen literally of starvation. During the time that his compositions were being performed
in the art centres of the world he was compelled to
leach at less than nominal prices, and in winter, when
such pupils as he could thus obtain were scarce, he was
compelled to stay in bed to keep himself warm, as he
had not sufficient means to provide himself with a fire. leach at leas than nominal prices, and in winter, when such pupils as he could thus chain were scaree, he was compelled to stay in bed to keep himself warm, as he had not sufficient with a fire.

If this be true, it is a burning disgrace to the civilization of this age. There must be some explanation of it. Volkmann perhaps concealed his situation, for it is not to be credited that the musicians of his native country would not, had they known of his wants, have nastened to the rolled of one who had done so much and so honestly for their art. The Keynole would seem to ascribe the lamentable occurrence to the indifference of the Germans to thair composers. Noblesse oblige, it says, is a maxim that musical Germany does not appear to understand. Bechoven passed his last hours in want of common necessaries, neglected by his countrymen in his own land; and although the London Philharmonic Society came to his aid immediately on becoming acquainted with the sad circumstance, the \$500 sent was received too inte to be of any essential service. Now this is not strictly true, and a musical journal ought to be more accurately informed about its facts. It is known that property in the shape of securities of considerable value were found among Beethoven's effects, and the knowledge of the fact gave no little dissatisfaction to the Philharmonic Society, which felt that it had been somewhat imposed upon in the matter. But, be this as it may it is undeniable that the Vienness did shamefully neglect and ignore Beethoven and his works, that Mozart was left to feel the pinch of poverty, and that poor Schubert went to his grave an unappreciated man, who had never even heard performed the aplendid symphonies that he had scored for the glory of his country and the delight of the world. Robert Franz in our own day scarcely fared better at one time, for it was left to feel the pinch of poverty, and that poor Schubert went to his grave an unappreciated man, who had never even heard performed the splendid symphonies that he had scored for

relopment,
But, after all, the chief charm of the rehearsal—and we doubt not the same will prove true But, after all, the chief charm of the rehear-sal—and we doubt not the same will prove true of the concert—lay in the beautiful and finished singing of Mrs. Heaschel. This lady had proved herself most charming in the concert room, but it seemed questionable whether her delicate voice would respond to the demands of so large a building asthe Academy. It proved, however, quite equal to every requirement. The cavatina from Freischütz. "Und ob die Wolke," was given with great beauty and purity, and with the serenity that characterizes the music. The lesser lieder were all beautifully sung, one in Italian, one in German, the third in English, and all perfectly. Mrs. Henschel's voice has its limitations, but within its scope there is none more exquisite in texture or more wonderfully well managed than hers.

Mme, Patti in "Crispino e la Comare." It would have been well for Mme. Patti it early in the season she had hit upon the bright work of the brothers Ricel instead of wasting

her energies on the faded splenders of Doni-zetti's "Gazza Ladra." That was found to old fashioned for modern tastes, at least for American tastes, but "Orispino e la Comare scintillates with all the brightness and fresh ness of a modern work, and is easily foremore of all the comic operas that have been produce of late years in musical merit and in the con struction of its plot. But it is not, after all. vary recent work, having been written forty an more years ago, though it did not find its way across the Alps till many years after its pro duction in Naples. It proved an admirable work for Col. Mapleson's company, his artists fitting themselves naturally to its leading roles. This was the cast with which it was given last evening:

Signor Caracciol rispino irabolano. i Contino Del Fiore. r. Fabrizio. on Asirubale. Signor Bielette Mile Valergr Mme. Adelina Patt Annetta (Crispino's wife)....

Bartolo

La Comare
Annetta (Crispino's wife).

Alle valeras
Annetta (Crispino's wife).

Mile valeras
Annetta (Crispino's wife).

Mile valeras
Mine Adelina Patti
The result of last evening's performance
would indicate that this will prove one of the
most repular of Mine. Patti's roles. It gives
abundant piany to her talents as a comedicane,
and she avails herself of the opportunity to give
a very fantastic, evaggerated and amusing rieture of the cobbler's wife raised to sudden
wealth, blazing with a Golconda of diamonds
and precious stones, flaunting in magnificent
attire, but still in every movement the shoemaker's better hall. Mine. Patti carries off the
raft with Admirable numer and overflowing
fun, and of course sings the music in a way to
leave nothing to be desired.

Those who saw Caracctolo in Ir. Indiamara
were not at all surprised to find that he made
an equally good Dr. Crispin, for the cobbler by
the fairy's aid becomes an eminent physician—
a quack, indeed, but a quack who cures. The
role could hardly have been in better hands.
Caracciolo, to be sure, is not much of a singer,
but when was there ever a genuinely good buffo
who was? Ronconl, if we remember rightly,
used in old times to take this part, and there
was a time when he could sing; but then he
aspired to tracic honors, and after his voice
had falled somewhat he conflued himself
mostly to buffo parts, in which he had no equal.

In all other essential respects the opera was
capitally presented. The finale of the first act
went off with such spirit that it was redemanded. So was the aria with which Mine.
Patti opens the second act, and so was the
famous sextet with chorus of the second act.
In the bird act is a quarrelling trio which, in
its way, is unequalled in humorous spirit.
This brought down the house, and was redemanded with immense enthusiasm. In fact,
the whole opera was accompanied by the most
whenever the work is repeated it will meet
with the favor to which its capital rendering
entitles it.

Better Outlook for the Iron Trade.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4 .- A prominent labor leader, commenting on the condition of the iron trade to-day, said: "The reports from the various iron mills in the city show a better condition of things than had been shticipated last month. Nearly all the iron and steel mills are now running, with fair prospects of an increase in business during the present month. The Republic Iron Works, on the south side, which have been shut down for some time on account of a break, will start up on Monday, with pleuty of business to keep them going streadily. The Black Diamond Steel Works are about to lay a fram for the largest roil in the world, while soveral other mills are now working on doubtle turns. There seems to be a growing demand for from and steel made to the start of the lasks superior ore trade is in a worse condition at the lasks superior ore trade is in a worse condition at the lasks superior ore trade is in a worse condition at the lasks superior ore trade is in a worse condition of the seem for twilve in the region are title, and those that are running in the region are title, and those that are running in the region are idle, and those that are running in the region are title, and those that are running in the test quality, and is selling in Claveland for 6the are is of the best quality, and is selling in Claveland for 6the are is of the test quality, and is selling in Claveland for 6the are is of the test quality, and is selling in Claveland for 6the are in the superior of 500 cents per ton only. een anticipated last month. Nearly all the iron and

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Dr. Emil Bessels, chief of the scientific corps of the Polaris expedition, gave his opinion to the Greely Relief Board to-day about the course to be pursued. He favored an expedition in a

More Advice About the Mescus of Greely.

course to be pursued. He favored an expedition in a vessel, not too large, to Payer Harber. From that point, in case the water should not be open so as to permit further northing by the ship, several boats should be sent up along the west coast of the Sound. These boats should by all means be accommended by light twooden frames covered with leather called uniasts. Leather the said it would be increasing, if relief was the called the said of the s

Insurance Commissioner Tarbox's Report. BOSTON, Jan. 4.-Insurance Commissioner BOSTON, Jab. 4.—Insurance Commissioner Tarboa, in a preliminary report to the Legislature, recommends the imposition of a penalty upon domestic companies for ideal reinsurance in manufactured companies. He urges the necessity of appropriate legislation in regard to organizations dome husiness under the collectation should be given to the new system of "Fidelity" insurance in the matter of product rates of previous and sufficient reserve for the protection of policy inabilities. The collectation concerns which, he says hold policies in force in excess of \$150,000,000 are without the pair of the law, and cannot be reached for examination under the present statutes.

The Ladies' Classes for Instruction in First id to the Injured begin on Monday, Jan. 7, at 3P. M., at

EMGINEER SEYMOUR'S JOB. The Inwardness of his Bostillty to the Canal

and to Porest Perservation. ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Mr. Silas Seymour, the retiring State Engineer and Surveyor, was known to be an enemy of the canal system

when in office. Those who knew more abou him also knew that he was interested in rail roads on his own hook, more deeply than was good for the State.

It was a characteristic piece of impertinence

in Seymour to advocate in his last report the selling of the cauals and to pooh-pooh the proposition to save the Adirondack forests. Most of the opposition to the State's control of the North Woods comes from men with personal interests on the other side, like the ex-State Engineer. Mr. Seymour is one of the owners of the Adirondack Railroad, a corporation tha will do incalculable mischief to the northern forests, unless steps are promptly taken to check its ravages

The company owns 700,000 acres of land in the wilderness. It bought 205,000 acres from the State for \$10,260.11, or at the rate of five ents an acre!

It has great saw mills at North Creek, in Warren county, where it is working up into timber

the forests that its army of lumbermen are re-No wonder Mr. Silas Seymour says the canals

nust go, and that it will be time enough for the State to got these lands when they revert to I for taxes-after the timber is stripped off!

THE BURLINGTON ROAD STANDS OUT

Declining to Enter the New Alliance on the

Terms Accepted by the Other Roads. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rattroad Company declines to enter into the new Western railway alliance on the terms accepted by the four other lowa roads This is the result of the two days' conference between all the roads in interest, which closed this afternoon. The session to-day continued from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., all the roads being represented by their general managers. The proposition advanced to the Burlington road was that it should join the new pool on the same terms as the Northwestern, but this proposition General Manager Potter of the Burlington road said he was prepared to absolutely decline. This emergency had apparently been guarded against, and the Burlington road

lutely decline. This emergency had apparently been guarded against, and the Burlington road was requested to state on what terms it would negotiate. A counter proposition was then suggested, that, in order to maintain the rates and prevent a war, two distinct pools be formed, covering sill competitive business on the line of the Union Pacific and its four present allies—the Northwestern, Bock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Wahash—forming one pool, and the Burlington and its branches forming the second pool. To this the Burlington was not prepared to return an answer, and an adjournment was taken to the 17th inst. to receive the Burlington's ultimatum.

In case the Burlington's ultimatum.

In case the Burlington's ultimatum.

In case the Burlington road should decide to negotiate on the terms outlined, it is said that its negotiations with the Union Pacific Company will necessarily be prolonged, in view of the many points touched by the two lines as direct compeditors. As a result of the conference it is now deemed positive that the fixed policy of the Burlington management's against forming a part of the new alliance and signing a twenty-five years' contract. In this view the possibility of the Boards of Directors of the Northwestern and Wabash roads failing to sanction the entry of their respective roads has been raised, but, as far as it has been possible to ascertain the facts, it is not deemed probable that any of the four roads now in the alliance will withdraw. The likelihood of the Burlington road entering into any compact with the new alliance, even on a proposal for a separate pool, is deemed very uncertain. As far as official expression is willing to go, the Burlington road in the event of the new alliance being maintained, will pursue a policy independent of any compacts or pooling arrangements whatever. General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific road left for Omaha to-night.

THE NEW ENGLAND RECEIVERSHIP

Mr. Gould Quoted as Saying that he Advise Such a Step Some Time Ago. Boston, Jan. 4 .- The Transcript's New York special gives what purports to be the result of an interview with Jay Gould concerning his withdrawal from the directory New York and New England Railroad and his opinion of the new move. Mr. Gould is represented as saving that soon after Mr. Clark wa elected President he came to New York and consulted him about the road. Mr. Gould save

"Mr. Clark explained the situation, and I advised that a receivership be applied for as the vised that a receivership be applied for as the best means of protecting the property. If this plan had been adopted then the stock would have gone up. My idea was that the property was in such a condition that it needed the protection of court; but another plan was started by New England sarties to attempt to tide over the difficulty. This was bad believ, and failed, I believe it is a good property, and can be made to pay. It cannot be run on the spread-eagle plan, but needs careful, strewd, closs-fisted management. I resigned in order to allow a New England man to take my place, because I saw that it would be necessary for the man-New England man to take my place, because 1 saw that it would be necessary for the management to have its directors within easy call, and I could not attend the meetings."

Newheulant, Jan 4.—The New York and New England Bailroad's great from transfer steamer here, the William T. Hart, which cost \$200,000, has been selzed by United States Marshals for a debt due Ward, Stanton & Co.

Bollvin's Terms of Pence.

LIMA, Jan. 4, via Galveston.-La Tribune has e following regarding the instructions for a peace treaty given to the Bolivian Commissioners to Chill On goods for Bolivis, Chili will take twenty per cen "On goods for Bolivia, Chili will take twenty per cent.
of the 'customs duties and Bolivia the remainder; railways to be constructed from Iquique to Lake Adlagas
and from Mellibones or Autofagasta to Potest; the colonization of the country along the River Desagnadero to
be effected, and the ratification of the frontier line jassing the Desagnadero River to the Argentine line; thin
to permit the passage of Bolivian troops through its territory in the event of a war between Bolivia and a power
not on her frontier."

Blown from her Yard Into a Tree.

FONDA, N. Y., Jan. 4.-Yesterday, during olent wind storm, Mrs. Reuben Walrath of Opp heim, Fulton county, ventured into the yard to get sor articles which had been hung on a clothes line. Not articles which had been using on a colone had been the turning, the family became alarmed and went in search of her. They were attracted by her groans, and found her lodged in the branches of a june tree a few reds from the house. She had been literally blown away. One leg was broken and her shoulder was fractured. She also sustained some severe brulese, but it is thought that you will recover. Mrs. Walrath is a small woman, about 40

Seventy Millions for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.- The House Sub-Com mittee on Pensions will, it is understood, recommend that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for pensions for the present fiscal year, estimated at fro pension for the present fiscal year, estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000 be repair, related. Members of the sub-committee are of the opinion that about \$70,000,000 will be sufficient to meet the demands for the Fermion Bureau for the next fiscal year, and to se-cure this sum will probably recommend the appropria-tion of about \$15,000,000 in addition to the unexpended

For Whiskey, Too. " Still -- so gently o'er me stealing."

There's an interest nowise neglected. And yet rather sad and forlorn, Which deserves to be nicely protected-I refer to the extract of corn. Intending to put it right through, Of a tariff for revenu

Away with the war's heavy taxes, Producing far more than we need! Cease grinding the Eastern men's axes And petting the Eastern men's greed But remember the still and its produc So precious to me and to you, And go in for a revenue tariff. But a tariff for whiskey, too.

For some it may seem rather risky, Peculiar, cranksided, unwise, To stand upon harrels of whiskey, With all that the standing implies: But the song that we raise in a chorus-How giadly we all took the cue!les tariff for revenue only.

And a tariff for whiskey, too.

There's a moral idee in the weedpile, Though just what it is I can't say; And some of our men have a good pile Of taxes on whiskey to pay.

And so we cry. Down with Protection The old must give place to the new.

And burrab for a revenue tariff. But a tariff for whiskey, too!

Patti's " Little Difference" with Micolini. Why she lixed Mario and he didn't; curious reminis-cences of an operatic war thirty years ago; origin and progress of ministrelsy in New York. See to morrow's unday Mercury.—Adv.

Weak lungs are strengthened and pleuriey pains promptly relieved by Dr. Jay nes Expectorant, -4ds.

BUNBEAMS

-Burke, of Atlanta, Ga., still buys Confederate notes. He pays half a cent each for all bills below \$1,000, and for that denomination he pays 25

cents. He sells them to Northerners as curiosities -The Jews are more numerous in Hamburg Frankfort Amsterdam and Warsaw than in any other European towns. Of all European countries, Ireland has the least number of Jews in it, a strong indica-

- Speaking of the intense irritation to horses of the bearing rein, the Medical Timer says: "Many a well-meaning owner of horses allows his animals to be

tortured for six days in every week, who would shudder at the thought of the docapitation of a frog."

—The British Medical Journal advises that all books used by patients suffering from infections or contagious diseases be burned after convalencence, and that the second hand book shops and circulating libra-

ies be occasionally subjected to disinfection

-It is a curious and important fact that pieces of wire cable of the Fairmount Suspension Bridge, recently taken down at Philadelphia, after being in use some forty years, were found to be fully equal in tenacity, elasticity, and ductility to the best wire of that aims now in the market.

-A new word, "collectivism," has become current among British medical men. It is used to ex-press all that is embodied in the phrase "collective investigation of disease." an idea which is attracting the carnest attention of Rugland and Germany, and will soon be practically carried out in the United States.

—Capt. Haley T. Blocker, who has just re-

turned from south Florida and the Lake Okecchobee re-gion, tells the Tallaharsee Economist that the Okechobee Drainage Company have not reclaimed one foot of overflowed lands, though they have received grants for 450,000 acres on the score of drainage claimed to have been done by them.

—A tramp who had been given a hearty

meal in Nathan Tailor's house in one of the deep cuts at Turkey Hill, Pa., hurried back breathless half an hour later and gave the family warning of a terrible mow slide that was moving down the bill behind their home. A few valuables were taken out just before the avalanche with a mighty roar swept over the house.

—A French meteorologist has, in the ex-posed court of his house, two bars of iron planted in the earth, to each of which is fixed a conductor of coated wire, terminating in a telephonic receiver. His prac-tice is to consult the apparatus twice or thrice every day, and it never fails, through its indications of earth currents, to give notice of the approach of a storm twelve to fifteen hours ahead.

-Richard Doyle, just deceased, was himself the Brown of his celebrated company of " Brown Jones, and Robinson," who made the famous voyage up the Rhins thirty years ago. Henry Philips and Tom Taylor, the dramatist, were the other two. The three travellers took lessons in Knightsbridge riding school together, and Mr. Brown, "in the act of mounting" Mr ones, "as he feit an awkwardness in getting up," and

Jones, "as he feit an awkwardness in getting up," and Robinson's "little leap," started the pleasant conceit.

—Mr. Hencage, an influential English member of Parliament, says that there is no greater farce than what are called Committees of the Privy Council, which never meet for consultation, but only to enable Privy Councillors who know nothing about the business of the department to meet and issue orders pre-pared for their signature. He intends to move for the appointment of Ministers of Education, Agriculture, and Commerce, having distinct departments

-Dr. Barnum, founder of Barnum's Hotel. Baltimore, left \$80,000 to his brother Frank, on condition that he did not take orders in the Catholic Church. If he did, the property was to go to the McDonough Institute. Frank became a Jesuit. There has been a fight over the will. The heir claimed that the Bill of Rights guaranteed religious liberty. The Judge decided in fa-vor of the institute. He said that the Bill of Rights did not take away the liberty of the maker of a will to say what he wants done with his property.

-According to the Union Medicale, the construction of a medical library on an unprecedented scale of magnitude is contemplated for the Ecole de Nedecine, Paris. It is proposed to add to the present library all existing publications relating to medicine, and all which shall be hereafter published. To accounmodate existing works alone the library will have to be for the world on medical subjects, and to attract stu-

dents, scholars, and scientists to the city. -The "mysterious veiled woman" of the Oliver Cameron case, in which there was alleged to be an attempt to blackmail Gen. Simon Cameron, is suing in California for divorce from Theodore Hasalbach. On the witness stand she testified that she is 40 years of Mary Aun Prant, and that she has been married to nine men, of whom four have died, three have been divorced, and one is missing, and that the one from whom she seeks divorce is old and poor and unable to support her. He was supposed to be worth \$\$\),000 when she gave him her hand. She takes the world easily, and eave that she

came by her money honestly and not by blackmailing.

-Winnipeg is the centre of the dissatisfaction with the Dominion Government exhibited by the people of Manitoha. The city has had a phenominal existence. The railroad "boomed" it up from 4,000 to 30,000 inhabitants in an incredibly short time. Lots that were bought in April for \$3.500 each were sold in May for \$38,000; property that was bought in 1870 for \$5 an acre sold in 1882 for \$1,500 a foot, and one speculator, beginning with \$100 capital, realized \$40,000 in two months. But the railroad pushed on, and the botto fell out of Winnipeg. "Capitalists" decomped, there was talk in the streets of stringing men up, and several

operators went mad. - The Paris police recently arrested a man who was soliciting alms in the Boulevard Mont Par they did not give to him, he insulted them. In his packets were found five bundles of bank notes, aggregating 50,000 france. In a leather belt about his waist. he had three double handfuls of gold coin, all bearing the efficy of Napoleon I. He was named Lavanel, and was found to be the owner of a valuable house in the Avenue Maine, where he himself occupied a small closes n the garret, leasing out all the rest. The considerable sum of money in his possession came from his rents and the sums he obtained from the charitable. He lived

altogether on street refuse.

—A fine-looking, well-dressed young man, wearing speciacles, and bearing blanself with ministerial lightly, presented blanself to a Congregational Church at Sugar Grove, Pa., with a note of introduction from a clergyman. He gave his name as Marc Emory. He reached to large and enthusiastic congregations, and he people were moving under his lead toward the ercotion of a new church, which was made a necessity under his eloquent preaching. A few weeke ago he disappear-ed, leaving debts. He is now identified as an experi-enced condence man. As paster of the Methodish Church at Clifton, Ill., he departed clandestinely, leaving a wife and two children behind. In certain places he has called himself the Rev. Dr. Vunclove, and has de-livered eloquent lectures on temperance.

-Mr. D. R. Locke says in a letter from Portland to the Toledo Blade that prohibition does pro-hibit. Of certain villagers he says: "They go to Port land, a distance of six wiles, and buy a jugful of rum. They leave their wagon in the open country at the out-skirts of the village, and wait till long after nightfall and make their way across lots to their homes with the ontraband stuff. Their customers drop in one at a time and take their drinks in the kitchen where it is co There are no crowds of men about a bar, one to invite the other. The men go for the drink alone, and their drinks they take by themselves. In the very nature of the case they dare not go in parties. Two dare not enter the house together. To separate, to isolate the drinkers is to kill drinking for anybody except those in whom the appetite is too strong to be resisted."

In London, lately, two well-dressed men entered the shop of a fashionable tradesman and asked to see the chief of the establishment, whom they pri-vately informed that they were detectives from Scotland Yard. The men said that from information received they knew that two "swell women" would drive up to the shop is a brougham and order drapery to a large amount, paying for the same with a forged check for £50, hearing the name of a well-known nobleman. It would, however, be necessary, in order to properly convict the women, to allow them to carry the goods of with them, and take the change of the check. But is order that they should not escape the detectives were to have a hausom with a fast horse, to follow the broughan and take the ladles into custody. The officers took their stand behind the counter: the "ladles" came, ordered the goods, and tendered the check. They received the change and goods, and drove off. The detectives immedistely followed in their hansom with the "fast horse." The tradesman is still waiting for the goods.

-After a trip to Europe, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson has something to say about gam-bling on shipboard. He thinks that one of the most annoying and demoralizing of all experiences in crossing the ocean nowadays is the betting of the passengers, the making up of pools, and the laying of wagers concerning the arrival of the pilot, the figure on the sail of his boat. and the extent of the ship's daily run. From the morn ing of the second day to the evening of the last be-fore entering the harbor, he heard one tirresome clamor for passengers to "take numbers". At noon, when the bullstin of miles made is posted the ship is in an uproat. and men come into the him-been, red faced and entired astic with success, or clouded with suger, under a sense of having been cheated; and that much is veriferous with spiteful discussion, with accusations of dishonesty. and with disputes as to whether some ring which has been fortunate has not been in with the Captain or doctoring the log-look. In Rollinson likes a ciral after dinner, but he found the anoking room a noisy, stenchful pandementum of drinking betting gambling, with cards and dice, into which no decent person can star without receiving an offence, and in which no acceptance of the cards are described by the cards are described by the cards are card as a superson can be a without example to the cards are described by the cards are cards as the cards are cards as a card of the cards are cards are cards as a card of the cards are cards as a card of the cards are cards are cards as a card of the cards are cards are cards as a card of the cards are card of the cards are cards are cards are cards are cards as a card of the cards are card peace-loving person can sizy without exasperation

The ships are sought by rich and loose young men; and so the professional gamblers gather there.